

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

15 Before the court is Plaintiff's "Motion for Sanctions Due to the Spoliation of Evidence." (Doc.
16 # 162¹). Defendant has responded (Doc. # 167) and Plaintiff has replied (Doc. # 180).

I. BACKGROUND

18 The subject of Plaintiff's motion pertains to an emergency grievance which Plaintiff contends
19 was not retained by Defendant Jaeger nor entered by Defendant Jaeger into the Nevada Department of
20 Corrections (NDOC) NOTIS computer system. Plaintiff seeks sanctions by reason of Defendant's
21 failure to save or file the grievance or to enter it into the NOTIS system.

22 While Defendant does not dispute the grievance was not entered into NOTIS, the grievance has
23 been produced by Plaintiff and is part of the Plaintiff's complaint. Defendant Jaeger admits that the
24 signature on Plaintiff's copy of the emergency grievance is his (Jaeger's). Doc # 167 at 2.) Defendant
25 also notes that the grievance was submitted in September 2011 but that Plaintiff's legal action was not
26 commenced until some two years later, August 12, 2013. (Doc. # 1.) Thus, Defendant Jaeger argues he
27 would not have had knowledge of the relevance of any grievance to Plaintiff's litigation. Defendant last
28 argues there is no "adverse inference" which should be imposed because the document exists and he

¹ Refers to court's docket number.

1 admits its authenticity.

2 II. DISCUSSION

3 The issue of sanctions for spoliation of evidence by reason of a party's failure to preserve
 4 relevant evidence was cogently addressed by Magistrate Judge George W. Foley in *Anderson v.*
 5 *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, No. 2:10-cv-02235-GMN-GWF, 2012 WL 300878 (Feb. 1, 2012). Judge Foley
 6 stated:

7 [T]he court has the inherent authority to impose sanctions based on a party's failure to
 8 preserve relevant evidence. Sanctions may be imposed if the party was on notice that the
 9 evidence was potentially relevant to pending or reasonably foreseeable litigation and
 10 failed to take reasonable steps to preserve it. *United States v. \$40,955.00 In U.S.*
Currency, 554 F.3d 752, 758 (9th Cir.2009); *Leon v. IDX Sys. Corp.*, 464 F.3d 951, 958
 11 (9th Cir.2006); and *United States v. Kitsap Physicians Serv.*, 314 F.3d 995, 1001 (9th
 12 Cir.1992). *See also Anderson v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 2011 WL 4621286, at *3-*4
 13 (D.Nev. 2011). The forms of sanction may include (1) an instruction to the jury that it
 14 may draw an inference adverse to the party or witness responsible for destroying the
 15 evidence, (2) an order excluding witness testimony proffered by the party responsible for
 16 destroying the evidence, or (3) a dispositive order dismissing the complaint or entering
 17 a default judgment. *In re Napster*, 462 F.Supp.2d 1060, 1066 (N.D.Cal.2006). *See also*
 18 *Powell v. Texvans, Inc.*, 2011 WL 1099120, *4 (D.Nev.2011) and *Morford v. Wal-Mart*
Stores, Inc., 2011 WL 635220, *3 (D.Nev.2011). While a finding of bad faith is not
 required for the imposition of sanctions, "a party's motive or degree of fault in destroying
 evidence is relevant to what sanction, if any, is imposed." *In re Napster*, 464 F.Supp.2d
 at 1066-67, citing *Balioitis v. McNeil*, 870 F.Supp. 1285, 1291 (M.D.Pa.1994). Courts
 should choose "the least onerous sanction corresponding to the willfulness of the
 destructive act and the prejudice suffered by the victim." *Schmid v. Milwaukee Electric*
Tool Corp., 13 F.3d 76, 79 (3rd Cir.1994); *Dillon v. Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.*, 986 F.2d
 263 (8th Cir.1993). *See also Leon v. IDX Systems Corp.*, 464 F.3d 951, 959 (9th Cir.
 2006).

19 *Id.*, at *2.

20 Although, as Judge Foley noted in *Wal-Mart*, "bad faith or motive" is not necessarily
 21 determinative in a spoliation claim, the timing of Defendant Jaeger's failure to preserve the NDOC copy
 22 of the grievance or his not entering it into NOTIS does not give rise to any suggestion of an adverse
 23 motive or bad faith on Jaeger's behalf, at least insofar as this litigation is concerned..

24 Plaintiff argues Defendant failed to comply with NDOC procedures for not entering the grievance
 25 into NOTIS. Plaintiff may make this argument at trial. While the facts surrounding the filing and
 26 retention of this grievance might be subject to question, there is no evidence of the "wilfulness of the
 27 destructive act." It is not an appropriate basis for sanctions for spoliation of a document, a copy of which
 28 survives and the authenticity of which has been verified by the Defendant. (Doc. # 167 at 2.) Failing to

1 follow NDOC procedures is not a basis for spoliation sanctions.

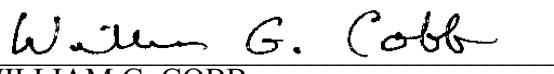
2 Last, because Plaintiff has a copy of the grievance, the court cannot discern any prejudice to
3 Plaintiff insofar as this litigation is concerned.

4 The burden is on the movant of establishing the element of a spoliation claim. *Centrifugal
5 Force, Inc. v. Softnet Communications, Inc.*, 783 F. Supp.2d 736, 740 (S.D. N.Y. 2011); *Reinsdorf v.
6 Skechers, USA*, 296 F.R.D. 604, 626 (C.D. Cal. 2013). Plaintiff has not carried his burden in this matter.

7 Plaintiff's motion (Doc. # 162) is **DENIED**.

8 IT IS SO ORDERED.

9 DATED: June 17, 2015.

10 
11 WILLIAM G. COBB
12 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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